

ORD

5. Mandate; precept; command.
Give order to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*
If the lords of the council iſſued out any order againſt
them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to
their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman deputed by the tables
published a proteſtation againſt thoſe orders and proclamations.
Clarendon.
Upon this new fright, an order was made by both houſes
for diſarming all the popiſts in England; upon which, and
the like orders, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet
it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dan-
gers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence
or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
I have received an order under your hand for a thouſand
pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
6. Rule; regulation.
The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an order
at one time, which at another time it may aboliſh, and in
both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
7. Regular government.
The night, their number, and the ſudden act
Would daſh all order, and proteſt their fact. *Daniel.*
8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of hon-
our.
Elves.
The ſeveral chairs of order look you ſcous,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakeſp.*
Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and let their
hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes
upon erecting of an order. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt order gave the name. *Dryden.*
By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various orders various enſigns bear. *Granville.*
9. A rank, or claſs.
The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of
the ſecond order, to bring forth out of the temple all the
veſſels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*
Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the ſaints among,
To thoſe bright orders utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
10. A religious fraternity.
Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our order to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.
If the faults of men in orders are only to be judged among
themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progrefs in learning,
that he might dedicate himſelf more intirely to religion he
entered into holy orders, and in a few years became renown-
ed for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
12. Means to an end.
Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is
only excellent in order to the purity of the ſoul; for in the
ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other per-
ſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent
ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Maſteſty,
and juſtly towards men; and in order to the better diſcharge
of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſen-
ſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon, Sermon 6.*
The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in or-
der to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*
What we ſee in order only to what we do not ſee; and
both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man purſues power in order to wealth, and another
wealth in order to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and
generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N^o. 27.*
13. Meaſures; care.
It were meet you ſhould take ſome order for the ſoldiers,
which are now fiſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way;
which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all
this that you have quit us from. *Spencer on Ireland.*
Provide me ſoldiers, *Shakeſp.*
Whileſt I take order for mine own affairs.
The money promiſed unto the king, he took no order for,
albeit Soltraus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*
If any of the family be diſtreſſed, order is taken for their
relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*
14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, or-
naments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is
a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building,
eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful
whole: or order is a certain rule for the proportions of co-
lums, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to
have, on the account of the proportions that are given them.
There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek,
viz. the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, viz.
the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two
parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four

ORD

- parts at the moſt; where there is a pedefal under the co-
lums, and one acroter or little pedefal on the top of the
entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the
ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the
ſeveral orders.
In the tuſcan order, any height being given, divide it into
ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters
is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pe-
defal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven;
and the entablature one and three quarters.
In the doric order, the whole height being given, is divided
into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedefal
having two and one third, the column eight, and the en-
tablature two.
In the ionic order, the whole height is divided into thirteen
diameters and a half, the pedefal having two and two thirds,
the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.
In the corinthian order, the whole height is divided into
fourteen diameters and a half, the pedefal having three, the
column nine and a half, and the entablature two.
In the compoſite order, the whole height is divided into fif-
teen diameters and one third; the pedefal having three and
one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.
In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or
ſpace between columns in the tuſcan order, is four diameters.
In the doric order, two and three quarters; in the ionic or-
der, two and a quarter; in the corinthian order, two; and
in the compoſite order, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*
To ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.
To him that ordereth his converſation aright, will I ſhew
the ſalvation of God. *Pſ. l. 23.*
As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty
of a good wife in the ordering of her houſe. *Eccleſ. xxvi. 16.*
Thou haſt order'd all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wiſd. xi. 20.*
Bias being aſked how a man ſhould order his life? an-
ſwered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*
2. To manage; to procure.
The kitchen clerk that hight diſſeſſion,
Did order all the cates in ſcemly wiſe. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe ſidly.
Theſe were the orderings of them in their ſervice, to come
into the houſe of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.
The book requirerth due examination, and giveth liberty to
object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be ordered. *Whiſtiſt.*
ORDERER. *n. f.* [from order.] One that orders, methodiſes,
or regulates.
That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and orderer of all
things, a wife rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, hath
appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it
neceſſary. *Suckling.*
ORDERLESS. *adj.* [from order.] Diſorderly; out of rule.
All form is formleſs, order orderleſs,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſp.*
ORDERLINESS. *n. f.* [from order.] Regularity; methodi-
caneſs.
ORDERLY. *adj.* [from order.]
1. Methodical; regular.
The book requirerth but orderly reading. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.
Balfour, by an orderly and well-governed march, paſſed
in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs, to a place
of ſafety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. According with eſtabliſhed method.
As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of nature, of
God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till or-
derly judgment of deſicion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice
to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*
A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as hap-
pily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in
doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reforma-
tion by quiet and orderly methods, free from thoſe conſuſions
and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*
ORDERLY. *adv.* [from order.] Methodically; according to
order; regularly; according to rule.
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men
to be then moſt orderly delivered and proceeded in, when they
are drawn to their fiſt original. *Hooker, b. i.*
Aſk him his name, and orderly proceed. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
To ſwear him.
Make it orderly and well, *Shakeſp.*
According to the faſhion of the time.
It is wall'd with brick and ſtone, intermixed orderly. *Baſtard.*
How ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtified
by the occuſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite
ſtore, ſo orderly keep their cells without any alteration of
ſite. *Glauſius.*
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and li-
ver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels at
order; y

ORD

- orderly and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the
whole, which we call health. *South's Sermon.*
ORDINABLE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.
All the ways of economy God hath uſed toward a ra-
tional creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living
which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the
mercy of God ordinable to eternal bliſs. *Hamm.*
ORDINAL. *adj.* [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order:
as, ſecond, third.
The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day
of the month and the ordinal number of that month from
March incluſive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and
the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as
often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Haller.*
ORDINAL. *n. f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a
book containing orders. *Ainſ.*
ORDINANCE. *n. f.* [ordonnance, French.]
1. Law; rule; preſcript.
It ſeemeth hard to plant any ſound ordinance, or reduce
them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are
permitted unto them. *Spencer on Ireland.*
Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true ſucceders of each royal houſe,
By God's fair ordinance conjoin together! *Shakeſp.*
2. Obſervance commanded.
One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much leſs
to diſparge the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that
which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment.
Things created to ſhew bare heads,
When one but of my ordinance flood up,
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
4. A canon. It is now generally written for diſtinction or-
dinance; its derivation is not certain.
Caves and wombly vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trefpaſs and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his ordinance. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*
ORDINARILY. *adv.* [from ordinary.]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.
We are not to look that the church ſhould change her
public laws and ordinances, made according to that which
is judged ordinarily, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, al-
though it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be
found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they or-
dinarily reſend, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. Commonly; uſually.
The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear
ones, but ſuch as are not ſo ordinarily ſuſpected. *Glenn.*
Prayer ought to be more than ordinarily fervent and vi-
gorous before the ſacrament. *South's Sermons.*
ORDINARY. *adj.* [ordinarius, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.
I though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of
laws obſerved in the ordinary forms of juſtice, they are not
ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they
may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The ſtanding ordinary means of conviction failing to in-
fluence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary
means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterbury.*
2. Common; uſual.
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, think-
ing, ſince the worſt was paſt, ſhe would attend a further
occaſion, leaſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of
the ordinary miſlike between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*
It is ſufficient that Moſes have the ordinary credit of an
hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*
This designation of the perſon our author is more than
ordinary obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the
conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*
There is nothing more ordinary than children's receiving
into their minds propoſitions from their parents, which be-
ing faſtened by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe,
riveted there. *Locke.*
Method is not leſs requiſite in ordinary converſation, than
in writing. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 476.*
3. Mean; of low rank.
Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of
the ordinary ſort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have
trodden, and the moſt degrees whereby ye are of your
guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*
Men of common capacity, and but ordinary judgment,
are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind
and ſtate of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Every ordinary reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem,
has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it
into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*
My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, are delights for the
rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market
in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money.
Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 488.

ORE

- You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary fellow as Wood,
could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*
4. Ugly; not handſome: as ſhe is an ordinary woman.
ORDINARY. *n. f.*
1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.
The evil will
Of all their pariſhioners they had conſtrain'd,
Who to the ordinary of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*
If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath
reſer'd the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the or-
dinary of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
2. Settled eſtabliſhment.
Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown in-
to an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the extra-
ordinary of the Valtoſine and Palatinate. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and conſtant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be
his cup-bearer at large; and the ſummer following he was
admitted in ordinary. *Wott.*
4. Regular price of a meal.
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the ſeaſt;
And for his ordinary pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopat.*
5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.
They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all the
odd words they have picked up in a coffee-houſe, or a
gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*
TO ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]
1. To appoint.
Finding how the certain right did ſtand,
With full conſent this man did ordinate
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*
ORDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.
Ordinate figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their
angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*
ORDINATION. *n. f.* [ordinatio, Lat. from ordinare.]
1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency.
Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happineſs
and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.
Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his ordination was ne-
ver queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of
a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large dioceſe
under the immediate government of their reſpective elders;
and thoſe deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*
ORDNANCE. *n. f.* [This was anciently written more frequently
ordnance; but ordnance is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon;
great guns.
Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſp.*
When a ſhip feels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking
loofe of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
There are examples now of wounded perſons that have
roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of ordnance,
though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley's Sermon.*
ORDONNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in
a picture.
ORDURE. *n. f.* [ordure, French; from ſordes, Lat. Skinner.]
Dung; filth.
Gard'ners with ordure hide thoſe roots
That ſhall fiſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakeſp.*
Working upon human ordure, and by long preparation
rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*
We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteamy ordures of the ſtage. *Dryden.*
Renew'd by ordure's lymphathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courſe, *Peſe.*
Vig'rous he riſes.
ORE. *n. f.* [ore, or opa, Saxon; oer, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral ſtate.
Round about him lay on every ſide,
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;
Of which ſome were rude ore not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*
They would have brought them the gold ore aboard their
ſhips. *Raleigh's Apology.*
A hill not far,
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of Sulphur. *Milton's Paraſiſe Loſt, b. i.*
Who have labour'd more
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore? *Reſcomm. n.*
We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden ore lies mixt with common ſand. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time diggeſt the yet imperfect ore,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Thole